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# THE PARIS REVOLT

Communal Accounts of Engagements at the Ramparts.

# THE VERSAILLES TROOPS REPULSED.

Rumored Evacuation of Fort Montrouge.

Preparations to Destroy the Column Vendome.

GENERAL CLUSERET RELEASED.

The Germans Concentrating Near Paris.

#### DISSENSIONS IN THE COMMUNE.

Action of the French Assembly on the Peace Treaty.

A Motion Declaring the Republic Permanent · Referred to a Committee.

#### COMMUNAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Versalillets Repulsed-Fighting at the Ramparts - Montrouge Evacuated - Reserves-Destroying the Column Vendome.

PARIS, May 16, 1871. The Commune announces the repulse of several attacks made by the Versailles forces on Monday night at Chatillon, Moulin-Pierre and Moulin-Saquet, PIGHTING AT THE RAMPARTS.

There was a vigorous engagement in the evening. extending from the Porte Dauphine to the Maillot Gate, in which the Versailles troops were repulsed

PORT MONTROUGE EVACUATED. It is rumored that Fort Montrouge has been evacuated by the federal forces. RESERVES.

The Commune holds a well armed force of 20,000 men in reserve for a case of emergency. DESTROYING THE COLUMN VENDOME.

ise crowds gathered this afternoon in the Vicinity to witness the expected fall of the column the Place Vendome. Great efforts have been umn from its base, but it has as yet withstood their tmost exertions. The engineers have not howing their attempts. The members of the Commune nd battalions of the National Guard are on the

Cluseret Released-Invitation to the Pro Germans Concentrating Near Paris-Loss of Life and Property-A Retractory Battalion-Dissensions in the Commune Military Appointments-General Items.

The fimes' special despatch from Paris says that neral Cluseret and M. Megy have been released from confinement. AN ARMISTICE AT VANVRES. An armistice has been arranged for Wednesday,

to enable the inhabitants of Vanvres and its neigh-borhood to move.

AN INVITATION.

A circular from M. Grousset, the federal Minister of Foreign Amirs, invites the provinces to join the

GERMANS CONCENTRATING NEAR PARIS The Germans are concentrating their forces to-wards Paris. The headquarters of the Prince of Saxony have been transferred to Margency and the chief commands of the Guards have been removed o Montmorency.

The fall of Fort Montrouge is imminent. LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY. The Western and Southwestern arrondissements of Paris are uninhabitable. There has been great loss of life and property in those portions of the

The 144th battalion of the National Guard has re-fused to march outside of Paris. The tricolor is not

Dissensions in the COMMUNE.

A despatch from St. Denis says the dissensions in

the Commune will be terminated to-day by the dissolution of the Central Committee or the absorption of the Committee of Public Safety with the Central

All mechanics over forty years have been called pon to work on the detences of Paris. A new military commision has been appointed.

M. Delesoluze and the Central Committee are on

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. General Henri has been appointed chief of the finistry of War and General Matthieu commander of the forces between the Point du Jour and the

#### venue Wagram. THE VERSAILLES GOVERN-MENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

tinued Cannonado-The Peace Treaty and the Assembly-A Sharp Debate Expected-The Government to Rebuild Thiers' House-

VERSAILLES, May 16, 1870. The cannonade of the enceinte of Paris continues sterruptedly, but the results to day are not im-

The Assembly to-day appointed a committee to mine and report upon the treaty of peace nego-

sted at Frankfort. It is generally expected that the cession of French ritory provided for in the treaty will be severely littised in the Assembly.

GOVERNMENT TO REBUILD THIERS' HOUSE. ne Assembly to-day voted the urgency of a mo-Paris, at the public expense.

CAUTIOUS. a motion declaring the republic permanent was

PRAYERS FOR PEACE. Prayers were ordered in all the churches for the on of the civil war. GREVY RE-ELECTED.

Grevy was re-elected President of the As

## GERMANY.

ivate Lotteries Prohibited by a Law of the Beichsrath.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 16, 1871. bill has been passed by the German Parliament ing the raising of loans by means of lotteries, ot in the case of the various German govern-

# MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

With the Army. Depredations by the Mexican

The Action of President Juarez

Border Ruffians. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MATAMOROS, Mexico, May 8, Via Indianola, Texas, May 15, 1871.

Juarez is relieving all the generals who are supporting his opponents. He has sent General Ochoa to relieve General Rocha, commanding the Third division, the headquarters of which are at San Luis Potosi. General Rocha is supported by Escobedo, and he refuses to obey the order. The matter is still pending. General Lopez, commanding at Tampico, acting under instructions from General Rocha, also refused to be relieved.

It is reported that the port of Tampico is General Palacios, who is commanding at

Matamoros, supports General Rocha, and will act like Lopez. Juarez has directed General Cortena to as-

sume command here. He is now up the river concentrating his troops. It is anticipated that General Palacios will resist and fight and follow the grand pronunciamiento of the Third division.

It is stated throughout the northern frontier that a conflict before the election is expected on account of the feeling toward Juarez on the border in consequence of his opposition to the Zona Libre question.

An order has been received here directing an investigation for the defence of claims before the commission.

RINGGOLD BARRACKS, March 5, 1871. One hundred armed Mexicans have crossed the river at Los Curvas, thirty-five miles distant, making a cattle raid. Smaller bands are constantly crossing for the same purpose and extend their operations to near Corpus Christi. They fight if they are encountered. There is a panic among breeders of stock between the Rio Grande and the Nueces. Thousands of cattle are stolen every month, when access gives safe entrance. The Mexican officials throw every obstacle in the way of their recovery, neither the State nor the nation protecting people, who complain loudly. They say the only evidence of government is the tax gatherers. They have organized to protect themselves, but they are not strong enough. If no change takes place all branches will be necessarily abandoned, and the loss will be incalculable.

## CUBA.

Return of Valuaseda to Havana-Desperate Condition of the Insurgents-Leaders Anxtous to Surrender.

HAVANA, May 16, 1871. somely decorated in honor of Valmaseda's return to

Trustworthy information gives the number of insurgents in the jurisdiction of Santi Espiritu as less than 200, and half of these are under the command of one Ermengo, a negro.

Montsagudo, of Villa Clara, a member of the Cuban Military Court, and eight men have sur-

rendered to Valmaseda. There are reports of great dissatisfaction existing among the insurgents and that many of the leaders are desirous of submitting to the Spanish authority, but are unable to collect sixty men, which Valmaseds requires each to bring in order tol receive

Roloff, Villamii, Hernandez and others have gone to Camaguey.

to be hiding near Trinadad. The military cordon established across the narrow part of the island has proved a complete success and s increasing in value dally to the spaniards.

## ENGLAND.

Proceedings in the British Parliament.

Debate on the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland-Denunciation of English Tyranny by an Irish Member-Miss Burdett-Coutts Raised to the Peerage.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 16, 1871. The arbitrary act of the government in maintain ing the suspension of the habeas corpus act in Ire-land beyond the term for which it was fixed when the Fenian movement broke out has been severely commented upon by the English radicals and the

In the House of Commons this evening the O'Conor Don, member for Roscommon, submitted a motion that it is inexpedient to continue in force the act for the preservation of peace in Ireland after the date originally fixed as its limitation. Gathorne Hardy, member for Oxford University, and Chichester Fortescue, member for Louth, in

eration of the continued lawlessness in Ireland, opposed the motion. John Martin, member for Meath, spoke at length

in denunciation of English tyranny in Ireland, and claimed the right of self-government for the people

BILL REGARDING DRAFTS MATURING ON HOLIDAYS.

In the House of Lords the bill making drafts and notes maturing on holidays and Sundays payable on the following day was read twice. MISS BURDETI-COUTTS BAISED TO THE PERRAGE.

The Queen has, at the advice of her Min isters, tendered a peerage to Miss Angelia Georgiana Burdett-Coutts, a lady famous for her great Miss Coutts has accepted the title conferred apon

## SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

her.

CHARLESTON, May 16, 1871. bankers to-day. It is understood he goes to New York to-morrow to carry out the suggestions of the taxpayers' convention for strengthening the financial position of South Carolina.

#### BARON GEROLT.

Complimentary Banquet at the Union League.

Enthusiastic Reception of the German Minister-The Watch on the Rhine-Fearting and Eloquence-Our Representative Men.

The elegant blouz theatre of the Union League Club presented a most brilliant appearance last evening, the occasion being a complimentary dinner in honor of the German Minister Baron Gerolt. of the theatre were elegantly draped with chair hung an admirable likeness of the Emperor of Germany, which had been painted by Bierstadt three o'clock yesterday afternoon. which extended along and across the s hall, were decorated with mag-baskets of fruits and flowers. In front of the President and close to where the guest of the evening sat was an elegantly arranged name in full in red flowers across its surface. The the dinner. The confections, ice cream and sweet breads had been formed into emblems illustrative of the sentiments the evening would be likely to call

The front of the stage was accorated with ever greens, through which the music from the band, concealed behind, stole over the enlivened scene in REPRESHING HARMONY.

The dinner itself was the perfection of the culinary art, and, it was said, had occupied the undivided

days. As soon as the coffee and cigars had made their appearance the president, Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

GENTLEMEN-We have met here to-night, in aboutmbers, speaking the German and English tongu

He made a short sketch of Baron Gerolt's connection with the United States:—

"The Baron," he said, "has filled the position of Minister from Germany to this country since 1894. He has carried out the duties of that high office in a manner which reflects great credit on himself and lustre on both nations. Before that time for fiften years he was minister to Mexico; and, though it may be flattering to your vanity and mine to be associated here to-night with one so eminent in the diplomatic world, he has achieved a noblez position in a long term of service than if he had mounted the famous Ppocatellar. Baron Gerolt has always since his residence here been of great service to our government, from his thorough knowledge of our institutions and the conditione he has always emjoyed at home. He has in turn been the steadfast friend of the greatest statesmen of the United States. The friend and correspondent of Humboldt, during the period of the most bitler trials of our country, he was the intimate friend of our great Seward. What a wonderful growth has our country skown since his first arrival in '44. From a nation of 20,000,000 of people we have grown to a nation of torty. From twenty-four States we have grown across the extended breadth of this great continent until our empire spreads from ocean to ocean. Let us look for a migment to what has been accomplished in this country-things which few believed belonged to our acc. See with what trumphan results the efforts of statesmanhip and arms have been crowned. Little Prussia has been expanded into great Germany. The Minister then who has passed through the excitence of statesmanhip and arms have been crowned. Little Prussia has been expanded and conducted the affairs of two such nations satisfactorily to the monarch he represents and the people to whom he was accredited, has exhibited

The President then dwelt at some length on the German festival of Easter Monday, and concluded by proposing the health of Baron Geroit, which was received with three cheers. The band played the "Watch on the Rhine," the entire company joining in chorus. The Baron then rose to reply, and said:—

countrymen, who emigrated by millions to where they found a happy home and have tal part in the peaceful work of commerce and with his family to the United States to provide for his children a new home under more favorable circumstances. After some years of a laborious farmer's life in the neighborhood of Washington, he sattled at last on a farm in the State of Illinois. At the breaxing out of the civil war in the United States, the Professor, whose daugisters were all married, had but two sons, the only stay and hope of his old age; but he did not besitate to send them to your army for the defence of the American Union, and wrote to me the following words:—"When my fatherland appealed to its sons in 1813 and 1814 to fight for the Independence of Prussia, I fought as a volunteer at the battless of Leipsic and Water-too, and now that my new country is in similar danger my sons must do the same, and fight for their new father-returned from the battlefields, and his old father gave him his improved farm and retired. With such devotion to their adopted fatherland, your German citizens have not their love and sympathy for their mother country. They have shared, with warm hearts and large contributions of meny, in the struggle of their brethern for the independence and the unity of Germany, in which they were nobly assisted by the sympatics of all their American fellow citizens, who understood the importance and value of united Germany to the interests of this country. The great sacrafices in both countries during the last decade, in their struggles for unity, have strengthened the ties of friendship between the two kindred nations, and have given a new piedge and impulse to their common mission in the cause of true liberty and civilization. This, my conviction, with be a source of gratification in my retirement from public life. In taking leave of this country I fuild an agree-hale duty to express to you, gentlemen, on this occasion, my sincre gratitude for the many proofs of kindness and ferbearance which I have redived during my long residence both from the national authorities and from private citizens. I will remember with particular g

of your kind feelings to me on account of my public services in your blessed country.

The president then introduced Professor Lieber, who made an excellent speech in return for the honor which had been done him. William Cullen Bryant replied to the toast of "the Literature of Germany and the United States." Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles to "Internationality—uniting the world under the comon laws of Justice." Governor Edward Salomon to the toast of "The Prosperity and Power of Germans in America." "The Army and Navy" was responded to by Major General McDowell," and "Education the True Strength of Nations" by Magnus Gross. Prominent among the guests were noticeable Henry Ciews, Cyrus W. Fleid, B. V. Budler, Messrs. Girard, Stewart, Ames, Tiffany and Professor Morse.

The festivities were continued to a late hour, and the whole affair passed off to the entire satisfaction of every one present.

## A TENEMENT HOUSE MURDER.

A Man Throws His Wife From a Three Story Window to the Pavement and Kills Her-Arrest of the Murderer.
About eleven o'clock last night the occupants of

the five story tenement house 133 Reade street were startled by the shricks of a woman evidently distress, accompanied by a sudden horrible thug, that plainly evinced to them some person had been foully dealt with.

They rushed from the house to the rear yard and were horror struck at finding the form of a woman lying on the paving stones, perfectly lifeless and to all appearances dead.

ing the unconscious woman in their arms. they conveyed ner to one of the rooms on the first floor and ascertained the woman was Mrs. Margaret Ruid, who had occupied rooms on the third floor

floor and ascertained the woman was Mrs. Margaret Ruid, who had occupied rooms on the third floor with her husband for the last two years.

William McCarty, residing at No. 135 Reade street, and deorge Hume, residing in the rear of No. 133 Reade street, visited the house and stated that they had seen the woman's busband, william Rudd, quarrel with her and throw her from the window. Upon this evidence then officer Jolly, of the Thiru precinct, who had been called into the house, entered the spartments of Rudd and arrested him. The coupie had been sters, giana seath for the third precinct, who had been called into the house, entered the spartments of Rudd and arrested him. The coupie had been series, which had been called into the house, entered the spartments of Rudd and arrested him. The coupie had been series, when he spartments of Rudd and arrested him. The coupie had been secount of the dissipated and loose character of Mrs. Rudd, who, Rudd claims, refused to occupy the same bed with him.

The unfortunate woman was removed to Park Hospital and died shortly after reaching there. From all external appearances she appeared to have received no serious wounds or bruises, but Dr. Amibelle, the house surgeon, is of the opinion that her skull was fractured, which caused her death. Mrs. Rudd was thirty-four years of age and had no children. Rudd is a porter, thirty-nine years of age and is employed in Church street as a porter. He has always borne a good character, and is said to be a hard working, sober, industrious man. He is at present confined in Captain Cheny's station house, in Chambers street, where he will be held in the the confined in Captain Cheny's station house, in Chambers street, where he will be held in the the confined in Captain Cheny's station house, in Chambers street, where he will be held in the the confined in Captain Cheny's station house, in Chambers street, where he will be held in the the confined in Captain Cheny's station house, in Chambers street, where he will be held in the the confine

# THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Final Scene of the Grand Muddle.

Governor English Doesn't "Stick," and Jewell Installed as Governor-The Inauguration Ceremonies-What the Democrats Think and Say.

HARTFORD, May 16, 1871.

worth two democrats any day in the week were choice safely ensconced in the Gubernatorial chair. And so well they may be happy, for a tougher time never was experienced by any party in any State how the too earnest zeal of a few consciention and figures lie finally won the day for their enemie quite unexpectedly to themselves. The inaugura ion or the victor to-day was, therefore, under the circumstances, an event of no mean importance to the people, who desired to celebrate the triumph of over fraud with every kind of POMP AND DISPLAY

uld be got up at short notice withou costing any body who parcipated n it more than a dollar a head. Connecticut folks as a general thing don't have a sensation more than once a year, of which soidiers with stunning uniforms are part and parcel; but they know how to clish one quite as heartly as New Yorkers, who are always enjoying parades and turnings out of home about his native soil if he could "be there to see." The long waiting the good people had to submit to this year served to whe their appetite for the annual show more than usual, and the consequence was that an immense crowd of patriots made Hartford their objective point in their travels early this morning. Nearly every portion of the State was represented by somebody who had got "a day off" for the occasion, and who had managed to get together dollars enough to pay the exorbitant fare all Connecticut roads exact from greenies and to guarantee him a pocketful of peanuts for luncheon. To use the words of an enthusiastic quilidriver who draws his pay in these parts, the people "came from the east and from the west, from the north and from the south, from the verdant fields of Bloomfield and the busy streets of New Britain, from the blooming meadows of Farmington and the dusty lanes of Enfield, from the Naugatuck valley and the Bolton range, from New Haven and Bridgeport, and Norwich and Willimantic and Thompkinsville, and almost every place, big and little in the goodly commonwealth of Connecticut, they came to honor the triumph of truth over fraud, and the election of a republican Governor."

THE COLORED TROOPS. The long waiting the good people had to subnit to

republican Governor."

THE COLORED TROOPS.

It is quite unnecessary to go into the details of how every company did its best to look better than how every company did its best to look better than any-one other in the procession, or how, even though the Governor's horse guards and foot guards got themselves up perfectly regardless of cost and tried to walk as much like the Seventh regiment boys as possible, the shine was completely taken out of them by the two companies of black guards which were given a place in the line just as though they had been white folks all their life times and had only blackened their faces to give a striking radical hue to the general scene. In fact, the darkies appeared to consider the parade one of the biggest hings they had ever dreamed of, and as they marched through the streets, persuiting freely under the burning sun, I have no doubt the bystanders, who may have had a taking for Cologne water, were of a like opinion. They were the observed of all observers, not even excepting the Governor, and the way "Dinails" rushed frantically about and elbowed

ellowed

THE WHITE LIASH

right and left to get a good v.ew of the darlings of
their hearts was an odorfferous caution to all serious
advocates of the fifeenth amendment praciple. The
parade, taken altogether, was a very creditable affair, and passed off without the slightest disturbance occurrence to mar the general good
feeling which prevalied. Governor Jewell was
on horsesack, and looked as smiling and
good natured as though to be Governor of
a wooden nutmeg manufactory was something to be

proper was gone through with formally, as of old. After the two houses had met in joint session a committee was appointed to wait upon the retiring Governor, to awk him if he had any communication to make to the Legislature. The report of the committee that he had none to make seemed to lift a great load from off the hearts of the republican members, who had a notion that Governor Engish might after all send word that he was not likely to leave his office for Mr. Jewell's sake, if he knew himself. Governor Jewell was then sworn in and his message read. It was generally supposed that it would contain a terrific broadside aimed at the election trauds in New Haven, by which he came very near losing his gubernatorial honors, but the expectation was not gratified. The ohly reference made to the election in the message is as follows:—

I would suggest to your serious consideration whether additional legislating is not necessary for the protection of the ballot in this Staff. Not only should bribery and coercion be prevented in the casting of ballots, but the counting should be safe and accurate, and the number of votes polled and declared should correspond with the names checked on the list. Penalties should be provided for any unlawful interference with voters or votes, or with the boxes in which ballots are deposited, or preserved for the six months required by law.

quired by law.

The indebtedness of the State the Governor gave as \$5,804,610 against \$5,500,304 at the same time last year, showing a reduction of the debt for the year of \$755,604 against \$493,904 the previous year. The entire revenue for the year from all sources was \$1,926,933, of which \$645,106 came from the two militax, \$372,092 from savings banks, \$312,254 from railroad corporations, \$171,969 from mutual insurance companies for the past year and \$257,338 for previous year. The total disbursements for the year were \$1,371,669.

THE END. THE END.

THE END.

There is now no reason to apprehend any effort on the part of Governor English to disturb the present peaceful aspect of affairs. He undoubtedly feels satisfied with the result, and I happen to know that had he had his own way from the start he would have refused to take any advantages whatever of what was supposed to be the error in the New Haven courts, and which was afterwards proved to be a downright fraud. The moment it became evident that such was the case he made up his mind not to do anything that would look like countenancing the fraud, and hence the quiet way he retired from office to day. Had there been a question as to the miscounts being an error, and he had been satisfied that his opponents were determined to use trickery to count him out, he would have stuck to the place till the question of the muddle had been settled by the courts. The fraud, however, was too paipable to find an apologist among the better class of democrats. So the wind-up was full of peace and quiet. The lesson of the miscount, however, will not be lost upon the present Legislature, and they will undoubledly see to it that "errors" will not be so easily made by cuonters hereaiter as they were a month ago.

# WEATHER REPJET.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 17-1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has generally failen from the lakes and Ohlo valley eastward to the Atlantic. During the day threatening weather, with occasional loca rains, has prevalled from Indiana to Ontario. Clear weather on the South Atlantic and Guif States. The barometer has risen somewhat, with clear weather, on the Pacific coast, and has risen still more in extreme northeast. Fresh winds have prevailed on Lakes Michigan and Eric and in the Eastern States; light winds and calms in the Southern States. Probabilities.

will continue without material change in the Southern and Guif States; clearing up weather in the Ohio Valley and northward; cloudy weather, succeeding light rains, from Pennsylvania to Maine.

MARRIAGE OF A PRUSSIAN PRINCE.

COLUMBUS. Ohio, May 16, 1871. Frince de Lynar, of Prussia, was married at noon to-day to Miss Mary Parsons, of this ofty. Bishop Mclivaine officiated.

# RULLOFF, THE MURDERER.

Prison Life-The Condemned Man's Cell.

Appearance of the Prisoner-A Peculiar Physiognomy.

RULLOFF'S CLAIM TO PESTHUMOUS FAME.

The Founder of a Science Greater Than a Political Charlatan.

Six Weeks' Respite Needed to Prepare His Great Work for the Press.

Rulloff to Hang on Thursday-Governor Hoffman Refuses to Interfere.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 16, 1871. MORBID CURIOSITY GRATIFIED. As may be supposed, the now sealed fate of the murderer Rulloff has set the public here into a frenzy of excitement. Scarcely anything else is heard of in conversation, and the fact that but twelve persons will be, as by law, permitted to witness the execution causes a good deal of unworthy emulation for a place in the narrow court yard of the small jall where the gallows is being erected. The morbid infection has even extended to the female sex. Two ladies, in nowise young enough to do a giddy thing, accompanied by three small children, presented themselves at the Sheriff's house, adjoining the prison, and craved to see the interesting philological murderer. While the perplexed Sheriff Martin was staring, openmouthed, at the unfeminine request, the applicants swept past him and had looked on the wretche man through the grate of his dungeon. They were quickly shown a side door.

RULLOFF IN HIS CELL. Late yesterday evening the condemned man's counsel, Mr. George Becker, accompanied by a couple of friends, presented themselves at the jail with a telegram from Governor Hoffman. Below took place:-To appreciate the scene in the grim intensity, plo-

ture to yourself a corridor in a prison, with two iron grated doors looking out upon it. Behind each of these doors is a sort of pen, with cells opening his bed is placed in the corner of the pen near the tron grated door. In daytime it is dark enough. Last night, on their looking in, was seen by the flicker of one candle the form of upon his knees. Upon the board was a sheet of paper, upon which he was writing rapidly. Heaped around were lexicons, giossaries, dictionaries, &c This was Rulioff. He did not look up as his visitors stood before the grating. It is his fashion not to do so until called upon. When they did he looked up sharply, and as he stirred

upon his ankies was heard. The yellow light fell upon a peculiar face. A dark circle around his eyes for a moment or two on a person addressing him. The forehead is flat, but broad, and not remarkably high. The nose is turned up at the end and the mouth is thin-lipped and stern—a mouth that only wants a contraction of the bupil of the eye to make it feroclously cruel. The man is not very tall, but brawny and not very del dooking, as intimated. His hair is close cut. He has a thin, iron-gray mustache and whiskers, but is shaven on the chim. His habitual expression is thoughtial and cynical.

THE LAST HOPE FLED.

Mr. Becker introduced his irlonds to the condemed man, who rose and shook hands cordially with them.

BECKER—Well, Edward, I have just received another despatch from the Governor.

RULLOFF (without manifesting any excitement and in a quiet tone)—Well, what does the Governor say!

Mr. Becker handed him the despatch. Without any signs of trepidation or alarms he opened it and read in a low voice the following:—

Leave to-morrow noon for Virginia. Will examine your presents the received was and show the received was presented to the received was a second or the processes. for a moment or two on a person addressing

Leave to-morrow noon for Virginia. Will examine yo papers in the morning. You must not give Rulloff any ho of respite or commutation.

JOHN T. HOYFMAN.

BULLOPP'S OPINION OF GOVERNOR HOPPMAN.

Atter reading the above he folded it, handed it to Mr. Becker and said:

"It's just as I expected. He's treating me shamefully. He little knows or cares what a great injury he is doing to the whole world. That man Hofman is ambitious and is afraid of public opinion. He wants to be President, and therefore he sacrifices one of the grant-sit theories—a theory and method which when properly understood would be of the greatest utility. Becker (laughingly), you know what suicide is?

BECKER—I have never thought of practicely demonstrating it, Rulloff. Suicide, to use a homely phrase, is "cutting off one" nose to spite one's lace."

Beeing that Mr. Becker appeared somewhat

phrase, is "cutting off one's nose to spite one's face."

Seeing that Mr. Becker appeared somewhat affronted, Rulloff laughed and said, "Can't you cry for me? You must, if any one does; for 1'll be d.—d if I will." The old reprobate here laughed with a hollow, ghastly flendishness, which almost petrified the counsel and his friends.

BECKER—Have you received a letter from D. K., of Rome, N. Y., for he had expressed great interest in your work?

RULLOFF—No: I should liked to have heard from him, and I certainly should have answered it.

THE FRIEND—Could your method be made practicable to the ordinary scholar?

RULLOFF—II I were allowed two years I should be able to complete it, and it would then be plain to the most ordinary scholar.

THE KILLING OF MIRRICK.

The conversation now drifted into his beloved philology. Mr. Becker made some remarks about the crime and the evidence of the youth Burrows, the cierk who was sleeping in Halbert's dry goods store here on the night of the—th of August, 1870, with his fellow clerk, when the attempt at burgiary eventuated in the murder of the latter, Fred A. Mirrick.

RULLOFF (excitedly)—If Mirrick was not the God

RULLOFF (excitedly)-If Mirrick was not the God RULLOFF (excitedly)-If Mirrick was not the God

RULLOFF (excitedly)—If Mirrick was not the God — d fool he was he would be alive to-day. Burrows' statement is untrue. There were only two men over him when the pair awoke, instead of three. I told them to keep quiet and they would not be harmed. Jarvis and I ran down stairs, and I only returned to rescue Dexter, whom the two clerks were trying to kill. Even then I did not kill Mirrick.

were trying to kill. Even then I did not kill Mirrick.

BECEER—Shail I continue the appeal to the Governor? I should be glad to go to Now York by the night train.

RULLOFF—No, let her rip. (He then laughed and continued.) I shail be remembered long after Governor Hoffman is forgotten. He will be remembered only as a scheming politician; I as the author of one of the grandest theories on the formation of languages. You and I, Becker, are the two greatest men of the age. I am great on philology and you are of great weight (and he laughed at his joke).

RULLOFF'S DESPAIR.

At this juncture the acting Chief of Police, James Flynn, entered, conducting a prisoner.

Flynn, entered, conducting a prisoner.

RULLOFF- is that Jim Flynn? Why in h-l did
you let me talk in the presence of that G-d d-d
cuthroat? 1711 not speak when that d-d infernal

cuttarost? I'll not speak when that d—d infernal reprobate is by.

BECKER—He has only done his duty as an officer.

RULLOFF—Yes, he has, d—n nim—cooked up evidence against me. He emptied the barrels of the pistoi that was found.

The counsel and his friends now retired. It may be mentioned that to Flynn and District Attorney Hopkins the credit of gathering together the threads for the conviction of Rulloff are mainly due.

The prisoner slept well last night, and always eats heartily.

heartily.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MURDERER.

A HERALD reporter this morning, accompanied Mr. Peter Hopkins, the District Attorney, to the jail where, through the courtesy of Mr. Martin, the Sheriff, he was permitted to see Rulloff, who consented to speak with him. In the pen adjoining this behind whose grates Ralloff sat were confined trio of semi-drunken fools, whose jests, subdued laughter and idloctes were a terrible accompanimen to the bainful literview which was taking place:

to the painful interview which was taking place a foot off.

District Attornet—I wish to introduce to you, Mr. Rulloff, a gentleman who takes some interest in your case.

RULLOFF (in a shrill, impatient tone)—I have very little time left and nene to spare. (This was said without raising his head from his unremitting toil upen his philotogical hobby.)

District Attornet—Interview of man would be glad to be of service to you, and you might give him some information to help him.

RULLOFF (looking at the reporter scrutinizingly)—If, sir, you will ask me two or three direct questions, I shall answer you.

REFORTER—How long do you require to finish your work on the "Rudiments of Philotogy?"

RULLOFF—All I sak is six weeks. In that time I could at least put it into such shape that someough else could take it up; yet I doubt that any man in the world could how begin where I will have to leave off.

REPORTER—The professors who examined you on language and the directors who manifed the

state of your mind both agree in attributing to you a creat degree of learning.

h. 11.00\( \text{M-list} \) Has they thought I was superficial; now it see their error. I tell you, sir (with carnestine, it that the child is not yet born, nor is the man born, who shall see that child who shall curse the imboc, e shortsightedness of not allowing me to finish this way. Ke who can take up my book in its imperfect state and make the way clear for even scholars. Look at that manuscript.

Here he pushed about 3'lly sheets of fooleap, made into a book, through the grating, and full of curious philiological analogues and imitations in which, here and there, a gleam of linguistic light was abparent, but which, without any written connection or explanation, would be almost uscless except in the individual cases. As the reporter glanced lastily over it and asked questions regarding some of the notations Rullou's eyes glistened as he answered readily and quickly. He suddenly broke away from the questioner and exclaimed,

"Ob, it is the most senseless, stupid, idiouc idea that ever was apparent in all its hideous absurdity, to prevent me from finishing that work you have in your hands. I'll tell you things that will be apparent when you see them—that from daunt comes awe, the grander fear from fear, scare from terror or fright. I cauld go on for hours; but what is the use?"

For the first time there was a look in his eye, as

awe, the grander fear from fear, scare from terror or fright. I csuld go on for hours; but what is the user"

For the first time there was a look in his eye, as it gazed upon the grating, as if the from were entering into into his soul. His lips remained compressed, but old not quiver. The good-natured District Attorney came to his relief with the query:—

'What is the derivation of love?"
RULLOF (quickly)—"Voluptas," which indicates both love and lust. I have an article in type, which will appear this week, on Ovid's "Metamorphoses." I show them to be a perfect philological study; as, for instance, with £olus, from the names of whose parents all words relating to mind are taken. You are aware that the word "favio" gave much trouble to the ancients as to its derivation: Well, I have found it, and you will say how simple it is; but will you conceive the study necessary to acquire familiarity enough with the language to trace the analogy? It comes from "plaudo." Take the "p" away and you have "lando," the first conveys satisfaction, the second praises. "Favio," then, is a gentlewhade, i. e., favor, and easily derivable by softening from plaudo.

REPORTER—They got very little by their metaphysical quizzing. They could not make much out of me as to my beliefs. No matter about them. I shall be like Socrates, firm to the last, and my death will be looked upon by future generations as quite as great a loss. He was only a philosopher. I am This POUNDER OF A SCIENCE

no one ever dreamed of before me.

REPORTER—If, then, nothing can be done for you, you are resolved to die like a sloic?

RULLOFF (bitterly)—I am.

Thus was the interview concluded and such were the utterances of a murderer with forty-eight hours to live, valmiy trying to gamble his learning against to live, valmiy trying to gamble his learning against to live, valmiy trying to gamble his learning against to live.

to live, value trying to gamble his learning against his life.

As the reporter left the jail the sound of workmen erecting the gallows was painfully audible. Thursday is the day fixed for the execution, when the blood of Fred A. Myrick and many others will be atoned for seconding to the code.

JUSTICE TO BE METED OUT ON THURSDAY. The following was received here this afternoon:—

NEW YORK, May 16—2 P. M.

TO GEORGE BECKER, Binghamton:—

Have examined the papers which Agpar brought down and decided not to interfere in Rulloff's case, either by respite or commutation.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

#### THE KU KLUX IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Arraignment of Alleged Ku Kluxes Before the Government Commissioner in Shelby—Government Witnesses Fail to Appear—Siserable Political Dodge.
SHEBY, N. C., May 16, 1871.
The arrested Ku Klux appeared at Shelby yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Moore. Besides

those arrested eighteen others, whose names were included in the warrant, voluntarily surrendered themselves. Biggerstaff, the complainant, and all the other witnesses declined to attend, pretending that their lives would be en-Biggerstaff further alleges dangered. Biggerstaff further alleges that on Friday night, while on his way to appear before the Commissioner, he was again outraged by the Ku Klux. The story is generally discredited. It is thought that, for political effect, Biggerstaff's own friends planned the attack. There is no apparent ground for Biggerstaff's fear for his life. The country is quiet, and, if necessary, he could easily have procured a guard.

Commissioner Moore has ordered the witnesses to be arrested and brought to Snelby to-day. The prisoners seem very anxious to have the whole affair investigated.

#### MANITORA.

Arrival of Immigrants in Winnipeg-The Legislature Refuses to Investigate the Causes of the Rebellion.

TORONTO, May 18, 1871. Advices from Winnipeg to April 28 have been A batch of emigrants from the frontier of Huron

and Bruce bad arrived there. They had to cut

through the ice-in many places. The party speak highly of the country.

The new steamer Selairk, owned by Messra Hill, Griggs & Co., had arrived, with a large amount of freight and seventy-eight passengers from Fort Abercrombie, in four days. Resolutions had been proposed in the House for an investigation into the outbreak of 1869 and 1879, and asking for compensation for losses, and calling for the punishment of those who took the life of

The Attorney General moved an amendment, which was carried, asserting the belief that the Dominion government would, as soon as possible, decide as to compensation and punishment of the offenders. The House threw on the government the

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All Policy Holders in the United States Life A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP, for children teething, never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

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A.—The Russiau Vapor Marble Bathe, 23 and 25 East Fourth street, are the most extensive, luxurious and popular baths in the United States. Open daily from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. Ladies' hours 10 to 12 A. M., daily. Catawba Grape Juice Pills.

THE GREAT PURGATIVE and CATHARTIC.
Useful in all diseases or affections of the liver, and superseding salts, magnesia and all other purgatives and oather
tics.

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FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Blood Furifier. Useful in all affections of the blood and skin. Take two bottles.

HELMBOLD'S FULID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and one box

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In the spring months is the time that the system undergoes a change, and medicines have a quicker effect.

Propared by Crystal Palace Drug Store, 504 Broadway, New York.

Palace Pharmacy, Glisey House, Broadway and Twenty-night street, New York.

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Freecriptions accurately compounded. French, German and Syanish spoken.

Stores open all night.

"Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Be-fore," and the advent of KNOX'S Summer Style of Gentle-men's Hats indicates the arrival of summer and its testivi-ties. To procure a light, stylish and becoming Hat don' fall to visit Knox's, No. 213 Broadway, corner Euton street.

Cloverise Supplants Benzine in all Its Uses, possessing none of its ofensive properties, but all its useful ones. 25 cents per bottle.

It is Altogether Wrong to Trifle with a Bad Cough or Cold when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained, Sold overywhere.

Locknow or Oxygenated Cod Liver Oil-ures ling, kidney, skin and blood diseases when all other smedies have entirely failed.

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Plate Glass Supplied, Transported and Set, at lowest robs, with guarantee against breakage, also insured against contaction, by the NEW YORK PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY, 198 Broadway.

Reyal Havana Lottery.

The receipt of the official list from Havana confirms the telegram that we have sold the Capital Prize of \$300,000 in drawing of April 25.

The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Gold and Silver, Government Sourflies, 40.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 18 Wall street, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—The Offi-cial drawing received. So. 8,444 drew #200,000. Sod. JOSEPH BATES & CO., Post office, box 4,24. No. 25 Wall street.

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